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*dium aureum*, L., which grew in the same hummock. Upon investigation, I was surprised to find that they grew upon a live-oak tree. Except in one instance, where a single plant of this fern grew inside a hollow burned stump of some swamp tree, I had never seen or known that *P. aureum* would grow on any tree but the Palmetto, except where in two or three cases, roots had been transplanted to congenial homes on the trunks of cultivated date-trees here in town. One of the trunks of this live oak had been cut down, and upon this cut place, where the wood was softer from consequent decay, the fern had obtained a resting-place and had gone vigorously to work. This fall I visited the tree again, and the fern was flourishing finely. Further search in the woods rewarded me by showing me a second fern growing on another live oak tree under the same conditions, and I obtained good specimens from both trees. A fact which added much to the interest of finding the *aureums* in these unexpected places is that there are no large Cabbage Palmetto trees in the vicinity from which the fern could have been transferred, and the fern itself is also very scarce in this region.

*P. incanum* on the trees, and *Osmunda cinnamomea* on the ground, are the other representatives of the fern family in the same hummock. The *O. cinnamomea* is very common everywhere beside the "branches," and has been bearing an abundance of fruited fronds during the past two months.

*Polypodium incanum* is by no means particular as to its habits, growing on live-oaks, hickory and cedar trees. — MARY C. REYNOLDS, *St. Augustine, Fla.*

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS. II.—EXPERIMENT NO. 2.—An ant was placed upon a leaf near the center of the disk, at 2 o'clock, June 4th, 1879.—

- 15 min. no change.
- 30 " the submarginal tentacles (reflexed at first) now nearly at right angles to the blade.
- 90 " only a slight change.
- 4 hrs. marginal tentacles moving slightly.
- 18 " the submarginal tentacles nearest the specimen much inflected, but as yet do not touch it. The marginal tentacles had moved only slightly from last note.
- 38 " submarginal and central tentacles inflected, but only the latter touching the specimen.
- 48 " about the same as the last.
- 66 " a slight reflexing is apparent.
- 73 " tentacles reflexing.
- 117 " tentacles nearly all reflexed except a few of the central ones.
- 144 " change only slight.
- 157 " some of the submarginal and a few central tentacles have again inflected, but for what reason, I cannot tell.  
*With a lens I could see no other animal or exciting substance of any kind upon the leaf!*

- 166 hrs. leaf nearly open; tentacles with no secretion and apparently dried.  
 216 " all the marginal and submarginal tentacles reflexed and those of the disk nearly so. No secretion.  
 233 " the leaf had assumed nearly its natural position and shape.  
 240 " all tentacles that were inflected are reflexing rapidly.  
 279 " all reflexed except the disk tentacles.  
 327 " completely expanded except disk tentacles on one side.  
 361 " some more reflex action.  
 409 " all expanded but one or two.  
 529 " completely reflexed; leaf with high color; no secretion.  
 601 " leaf natural; no secretion.  
 769 " leaf natural and with secretion.

EXPERIMENT NO. 3. — A smaller piece of living angle worm than in No. 1, was placed near the center of the leaf at 2 p. m., June 4, 1879. —

- 15 min. no change.  
 30 " no perceptible change.  
 45 " submarginal tentacles slightly inflected.  
 90 " submarginal tentacles somewhat more inflected.  
 18 hrs. submarginal tentacles nearly all inflected and some touching the specimen; marginal tentacles moving.  
 24 " some change in the marginal tentacles from the last.  
 38 " some of the submarginal tentacles touch the specimen; marginal tentacles about the same as before.  
 73 " central tentacles still touching the specimen; marginal tentacles reflexing.  
 117 " submarginal and central tentacles still inflected and touching the specimen; marginal tentacles all reflexed; substance on the leaf dried  
 123 " many of the submarginal tentacles are reflexed.  
 144 " a few of the submarginal and all the central tentacles touching the specimen.  
 166 " about the same as the last, except that all the tentacles already reflexed are dried.  
 216 " the whole leaf has assumed its natural position, except the disk tentacles; no secretion.  
 233 " disk tentacles nearly reflexed.  
 303 " only a few disk tentacles at all inflected.  
 327 " completely expanded, except disk tentacles mentioned last.  
 361 " no further change except that the glands of the submarginal tentacles are covered with a white mold.  
 457 " same as the last; mold present also upon the marginal tentacles, which is gray in color.  
 490 " leaf with some color; no secretion; completely covered with a thin net work of mold.  
 529 " leaf apparently dead; color a dark-brown; mold disappearing.

601 hrs. leaf completely dried.\*

EXPERIMENT NO. 4.—A piece of wood was placed on the center of a leaf at 2 p. m., June 6th, 1879.—

60 min. no change.

75 “ slight inflection of the submarginal tentacles.

18 hrs. most of the submarginal and central tentacles were inflecting slowly.

24 “ there was hardly any change from the last.

38 “ the submarginal tentacles had passed through an angle of about 45 degrees; no change in the marginal tentacles; no secretion.

73 “ all the tentacles were reflexed and natural.

144 “ for some reason the leaf seems to show some signs of dying.

175 “ leaf with secretion on the tentacles.

185 “ leaf perfectly natural.

EXPERIMENT NO. 5.—Placed upon a leaf a minute larva of *Haltica chalytea* (about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long), at 8 a. m., June 6th, 1879.—

30 min. all of the central tentacles were bent so as to touch the specimen.

60 “ the submarginal tentacles had passed through an angle of 45 degrees.

4 hrs. all of the submarginal tentacles were inflexed and many of them touched the specimen.

10 “ nearly all the tentacles were inflexed, but only the submarginal and central ones touched the specimen.

22 “ the tentacles showed signs of expanding.

29 “ the edges of the leaf, submarginal, marginal and disk tentacles on one side inflected over the specimen.

67 “ simply the submarginal and marginal tentacles nearest the specimen inflected and touching it.

73 “ nearly all reflexed.

94 “ all reflexed.

171 “ leaf with secretion on the tentacles.

178 “ perfectly natural.

A REFORMED SYSTEM OF TERMINOLOGY IN CRYPTOGRAMS.—A paper was read lately before the British Association which suggests a very simple system of terminology for the reproductive organs in Cryptogams. The authors are A. W. Bennett and George Murray. An abstract of it is given in the Journal of Botany for November.

In the first place, a spore is defined as “*any cell produced by ordinary process of vegetation* (and not by a union of sexual elements) *which becomes detached for the purpose of direct vegetative reproduction.*” It may be the result of ordinary cell-division or of free cell-formation.

In the terminology of the male fecundating organs very little change is necessary. The cell or more complicated structure in which

\*The molds mentioned in this experiment and in No. 1 seem to be peculiar to this plant. I have carefully examined them, and will describe them further on in a future article.